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Creighton University Bulletin

VOL. 6

MAY

No. 3

ANNOUNCEMENT

of the

COLLEGE OF LAW

1914-1915.



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Calendar

1914

September 1-2—Tuesday and Wednesday, Registration.

September 3—Thursday, Classes Commence.

November 26-28—Thursday to Saturday, inclusive, Thanksgiving
Recess.

December 14-23—Monday to Wednesday, inclusive, First Semester
Examinations.

December 24—Thursday, Christmas Recess begins 8 A. M.

1915

January 4—Monday, Second Semester begins, 8 A. M.

February 8—Monday, Founders' Day, Holiday.

February 22—Monday, Washington's Birthday, Holiday.

April 2—Friday, Easter Recess begins 8 A. M.

April 5—Monday, Easter Recess ends 8 A. M.

April 20-29—Monday to Wednesday, inclusive, Second Semester
Examinations.

April 30—Friday, Commencement.

Faculty

EUGENE A. MAGEVNEY, S. J.,
President of the University.

TIMOTHY J. MAHONEY,
(LL. B., University of Iowa, 1885; A. M., Creighton,
1907; County Attorney of Douglas County, 1889-1893;
President of the Nebraska Bar Association, 1907).
Dean Emeritus.

CONSTANTINE J. SMYTH,
(A. M., Creighton, 1907; Attorney General of Nebraska,
1897-1901; Special Assistant to the Attorney General of
the United States).
Associate Dean Emeritus.

FRANCIS CASSILLY, S. J.,
Supervisor of the Colleges of Law and Dentistry and
Lecturer on Legal Ethics.

PAUL L. MARTIN.
(A. B., Creighton, 1900; A. M., 1905, LL. B., Harvard
University, 1905).
Dean and Professor of Contracts, Evidence and Conflicts.

ANSON H. BIGELOW,
(B. S., University of Nebraska, 1887; LL. B., Creigh-
ton, 1912).
Professor of Real and Personal Property, and Director of
the Model House.

HERBERT S. DANIEL,

(LL. B., University of Virginia, 1901; City Prosecutor of Omaha, 1906-1909; United States Commissioner, 1912 to date).

Professor of Insurance, Agency and Public Service Corporations.

JAMES M. FITZGERALD,

(A. B., Creighton, 1903; LL. B., University of Michigan, 1906; Deputy County Attorney of Douglas County, 1911 to date).

Professor of Criminal Law.

EDWARD F. LEARY,

(A. B., Creighton, 1902; LL. B., 1907).

Professor of Torts and Bankruptcy.

HARLEY G. MOORHEAD,

(Ph. B., Oberlin College, 1899; LL. B., Columbia University, 1902; Election Commissioner of Douglas County, 1913 to date).

Professor of Sales.

NEAL D. REARDON,

A. B., University of Illinois, 1900; A. M., 1911; LL. B., Northwestern University, 1908).

Professor of Persons, Common Law Pleading, Code Pleading, Trial Practice, Mortgages, Bills and Notes, Damages, Suretyship and Legal Bibliography.

JOHN A. RINE,

(LL. B., University of Michigan, 1900; Referee in Bankruptcy, 1903-1906; Assistant City Attorney of Omaha, 1906-1910; 1911 to date, City Attorney of Omaha).

Professor of Municipal Corporations.

LOUIS J. TE POEL,

(A. B., University of Nebraska, 1902; A. M., Columbia University, 1905; LL. B., 1905; Assistant Attorney of Omaha, 1912 to date; Member of the Omaha Public Library Board).

Professor of Equity, Trusts and Constitutional Law, and Judge of Moot Court No. 1.

RAYMOND G. YOUNG,

(LL. B., Creighton, 1908).

Professor of Private Corporations and Quasi Contracts.

JOHN A. BENNEWITZ,

(A. B., Creighton, 1901; A. M. 1904; LL. B., Georgetown University, 1904; Assistant Attorney, Union Pacific Railroad Company).

Lecturer on Conveyancing and the Examination of Abstracts.

JAMES P. ENGLISH,

(County Attorney of Douglas County, 1903-1904; 1907-1913; 1913 to date, Judge, Douglas County District Court).

Lecturer on Criminal Procedure.

EDWARD W. SIMERAL,

(County Attorney of Douglas County, 1887-1889.

Judge of Division No. 2, Moot Court, and Lecturer on Practice.

M. A. BYRNE,

Secretary to the Dean.

C. M. GOODALL,

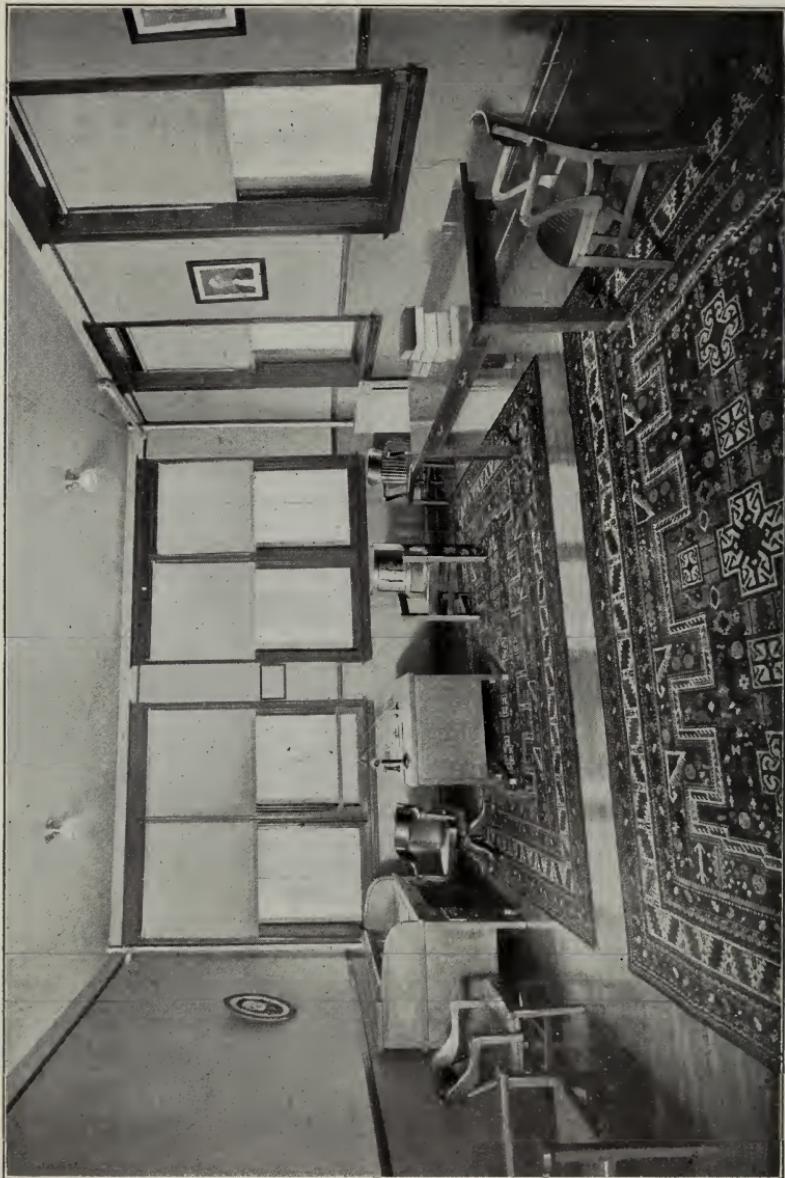
Librarian.

M. A. CARRICK,

Assistant Librarian.



The Creighton College of Law



Dean's Office.

Historical Sketch

The Creighton University, founded in 1878, owes its origin and growth to Edward and John A. Creighton and their wives, whose combined benefactions amount to several millions of dollars. Its enrollment is more than a thousand men, divided among the High School, Under-graduate, Post-graduate, Medical, Law, Dental and Pharmacy Colleges. The High School, Under-graduate, Post-graduate, Medical and Pharmacy Colleges are housed in separate buildings erected for their sole use, and the Law and Dental Colleges occupy the same building jointly. No expense has been spared to provide the various buildings with the special equipment necessary to attain the highest efficiency.

Thanks to the munificence of its founders, the University offers a free eight-year High School and College Course, and the charges in its professional departments are moderate. The prevailing spirit of the University is one of helpfulness, and in the thirty-six years of its existence it has contributed in no small degree to the upbuilding of the West, through its nearly two thousand alumni who are now scattered all over the country. Its ideals have been high, and toward their realization it has made measurable progress.

The Creighton College of Law, one of the four professional Colleges of The Creighton University, was opened in October, 1904, in temporary quarters provided by the College of Medicine; in the fall of 1905 the department moved to its new building, the Edward Creighton Institute, a splendid four-story brick and stone structure sixty-six feet wide and one hundred and twenty-six feet long, especially constructed for the joint use of the Law and Dental Colleges of the University, at 210 South Eighteenth Street, opposite the Omaha City Hall, within a half block of the new million-dollar Douglas County Court House, and within from one to three blocks of the principal office buildings of the city.

The new home of the department is provided with every modern convenience, electric elevator, gas and electric lights, hot and cold water and toilet rooms on every floor, locker rooms, students' lobby, smoking and lounging room, commodious lecture halls, social rooms, offices for the faculty, assembly halls suitable for social gatherings, public functions, meetings of class organizations, etc. The lecture halls,

of which there are five, are exceptionally well lighted and ventilated, and every effort has been made to surround the students with conditions the most favorable for study.

Location

For persons intending to practice law in the West, there is no doubt of the superior advantages offered by a practical Western law school as contrasted with the opportunities afforded by an Eastern school whose teachers are unfamiliar with the West, whose large enrollment prevents preparation for practice in any particular locality, and—what is of infinitely more moment, prevents that close personal contact which is possible only in institutions of smaller enrollment.

Apart from the prestige of years, Eastern schools have little to offer which cannot be duplicated in Western institutions, and in point of preparation for actual practice, are at a serious disadvantage. It is self-evident that a school depending for its support upon the whole country cannot specialize in the practice of each jurisdiction, and students from distant states must postpone their practical training until they have actually entered the professional ranks—obviously a serious disadvantage in the fierce competition of the bar. Moreover, a school with large classes cannot hope to give its students the same personal attention they may receive in the smaller classes of more highly specialized institutions.

The Creighton College of Law aims to ground its students thoroughly in the principles of the whole law, and in addition to fit them specially for practice in the Code states. This it does to advantage, in comparison with the larger eastern schools, because of its smaller classes, rendering personal contact possible, and because of its narrower scope, making possible practical training for the conduct of law business in this section of the country; and in comparison with schools nearer home, because of its location in the metropolis of the state, under the very shadow of Federal, State and Municipal Courts, and with the active support of the unsurpassed bar of Douglas County—a bar which has furnished two presidents to the American Bar Association.

The school is located a half block from the Douglas County Court House, where seven divisions of the District and the County Court are constantly in session; four blocks from the Federal Build-

ing where the United States District Court holds its sessions, eight blocks, from the Municipal Court, and within from two to four blocks of the various Justice of the Peace Courts. The students thus have every opportunity to observe the practical workings of the law as exhibited in the trial of cases, the probate of estates, etc., and for those who find leisure, the many law offices of the city, most of them within two blocks of the school, afford still further opportunities for gaining a practical knowledge of the conduct of a law office. These latter are advantages peculiar to large cities, and the school can therefore offer practical helps to be had nowhere else in this vicinity.

For those students who find it necessary, or deem it advisable, to earn part or all of their expences while studying, it is needless to say that a large city offers advantages which are out of the question in smaller places; and for all students, whatever their inclinations, a metropolitan city offers advantages in the way of churches, benevolent institutions, educational opportunities, amusements, etc., which come only with the growth of population. With the increasing complexity of human affairs the law has become a many-sided profession, attaining its highest development only in the large cities, whose metropolitan atmosphere, imperceptible and elusive as the air one breathes, is not less essential to the fullest mental growth and professional development than is the air to the fullest physical growth and bodily development.

Faculty

The teaching staff is recruited largely from the ranks of practising lawyers who have prepared for their profession by taking a thorough course in a high-grade law school. This gives the institution a distinctly practical atmosphere, which is apt to be lacking in a strictly theoretical school whose teachers have either never been practitioners, or have retired from the practice, and are therefore apt to become too academic, delighting in the study of law for its own sake, as if it were a mere theoretical science, rather than a practical means of gaining a livelihood. The teachers bring to their work the zeal of men who, from daily contact with the practical side of the profession, realize the need of thorough training and are therefore on the alert to correct and supple-

ment the ideas gleaned by the student in his study of the theoretical side of the law.

The school is not hampered by any policy which, for the mere sake of consistency, must be perserved in; on the contrary, it is free to adapt itself to the growing needs of its students, and this it has done and proposes to do with the single object in view—the upbuilding of an institution which will give its students a high ideal of the law as a profession, and an equipment which will be of service in attaining and maintaining that ideal. The policy has been, not to send out graduates whose memories were stuffed with legal rules, but rather men of well disciplined minds and staunch characters, who will be of service to their fellows and an honor to the college.

Method of Instruction

There is probably no phase of American Law School development about which there has been more discussion than the method of instruction. In the main there are three well recognized systems: (1) The Lecture System; (2) The Text-Book System; (3) The Case System.

The Lecture System contemplates the delivery by the professor of set lectures, and is now largely discredited.

The Text-Book System contemplates the study by the student of a portion of a text which is then discussed in the class-room under the direction of the teacher.

The Case System, or Laboratory Method, is a radical departure from both these systems, and was designed to throw the student, as soon as possible, into the actual work of the practice. Both the Lecture and Text-Book systems are apt to degenerate into mere memory work, while the Case System, though involving very much more labor for both instructor and student, is better suited to develop the analytic faculties of the mind, at the same time that the memory is being stored with legal principles. It is the nearest possible approach to the work of the practicing lawyer who examines adjudicated cases in search of the principle of law applicable to the case in hand.

It is sometimes erroneously supposed that under this Case System, the students are engaged in memorizing a certain number of typical cases,

and that therefore they will be able, as practitioners, to handle only such cases as happen to coincide with the ones studied at school. On the contrary, the diligent Case System student will have acquired such a mastery of the art of analysis, and such a fund of legal knowledge, that no matter how novel or complicated the case may be which is presented to him for solution as a practitioner, he should be able to conduct an investigation both as to the facts and legal principles involved which will enable him to reach a proper conclusion.

Each of these systems has its advocates, though there are comparatively few law schools which confine themselves to any one of these methods.

Believing that each has its advantages, the Creighton College of Law has tried to give its students the benefit of all three. The bulk of the instruction is given under the Case System, each student being required to examine selected cases in search of the principles on which they were decided, and eventually collating the results in a summary which gives him an exact statement of the existing law. Copious references and citations are given to leading text-books on the matter thus covered, and in a few courses, though selected cases are made the basis of instruction, a companion text, specially prepared for use with the cases, is also studied. Courses regarded as of relatively less importance, because more highly specialized, are given in the form of lectures. In all the courses the fullest discussion on the part of the students is encouraged, thus enabling each man to clear up the doubts which arise as the work proceeds. None of the classes being unwieldly in numbers, every student is frequently quizzed by the instructor, and every possible opportunity is afforded for that free interchange of ideas which is the first essential of real education.

The results obtained during the past ten years through the combination of these three methods of instruction have been eminently satisfactory. The combined system avoids the danger of lack of mental discipline which confronts schools confining themselves to the Lecture or Text-Book Systems, and the danger of leaving important branches of the law untouched, which confronts schools confining themselves to the

Case System. This latter system is necessarily so slow that where it is followed exclusively, the average student graduates without having learned even the most rudimentary principles of various important divisions of the law, owing to lack of time in which to do the work.

Under this combination system the average student will learn all he would in a Case System school of the proper method of study, and in addition, will become familiar with branches of the law of which, for lack of time, he must be ignorant on graduation from a school where the strict Case System prevails. On the other hand, the average student will acquire a mental discipline which he could scarcely get in a Lecture or Text-Book school, and in addition will cover as wide a field as if he studied in such an institution. In a word, his work will be better proportioned than if he studied exclusively under any one of these systems, for he will have both the depth of the Case System, and the breadth of the Lecture or Text-Book System.

Moot Courts

Law is a science, its practice an art. Law schools have confined their instruction very largely to the scientific phase, and have ignored the practical application of the scientific principles—a matter of prime importance to the man who hopes to earn a living at the law, for no matter how complete one's knowledge of principles, unless he can apply them practically he will be helpless.

One difficulty in the way of teaching practice, particularly in so-called national law schools deriving their support from large areas of the country, is the difference which exists between the different states in the practical application of legal principles about which there may be no dispute. Each state has its own organization of courts, its own rules of procedure, its own customs and precedents with which the practitioner must acquaint himself if he would succeed. For instance, the essentials of a valid contract would ordinarily be the same the country over, but the machinery devised by the law for the enforcement of a right based on a broken contract would differ with the jurisdiction in which redress is sought. Hence, instruction in that vast body of the law known technically as "the adjective law" or the law which governs litigants before, during and after trial, is in many schools omitted, and graduates of such

institutions must spend an apprenticeship of one or two years in a lawyer's office before they are ready to proceed intelligently on their own account. In other institutions, this practical work is covered, after a fashion, in set courses of lectures, or perhaps through the study of a case-book, but no provision is made for the actual application, under the guidance of a trained staff, of the knowledge thus imparted.

Believing that a properly organized, efficiently administered practice course may be made to fill the gap which has so long been felt by legal educators, the Creighton College of Law has, for some years, conducted a system of Moot Courts, the work of which is required from every candidate for a degree, class credits being assigned according to the regularity and quality of the work done. The court is divided into three branches, one having to do with the trial of causes at law, before a jury; one with the trial, before a judge, of the more technical forms of action on the law, equity and probate side; and the other with appellate procedure, this branch being presided over by the Seniors as Associate Justices, under the direction of a member of the faculty who presides as Chief Justice.

Statements of fact are prepared by the faculty illustrating the principal doctrines of the scientific instruction given in the regular classes, and these statements are made the bases of the cases which are conducted, as nearly as possible, like the proceedings of a regular court. Pleadings are prepared, and, after the issues are made up, a jury is empanelled, witnesses sworn, examined and cross-examined, questions of law and fact are discussed, the jury (if there be one) is instructed, and its verdict is recorded in the docket of the Moot Court. All of the students participate in the work of the court, seniors acting as attorneys, juniors as witnesses and freshmen as jurors. All of the sessions of the court are supervised by a member of the faculty. At the conclusion of each case, the presiding judge points out the mistakes made by counsel and emphasizes the important features of the trial. The court thus serves the double purpose of training the students in practice, and of affording them an opportunity to review the work of the regular classes.

The training of the Moot Court is further supplemented by lectures in the practice course given from time to time by members of the bench and bar on subjects of special importance to lawyers.

Public Speaking

The ability to express thought is to no one more valuable than to the lawyer. No matter how learned he may be, his learning will be worthless in the practice of his profession unless it be coupled with the ability to communicate it clearly and intelligently to another, be that other a client, a judge or a jury. A lawyer need not be an orator, but to attain even mediocre success he must be a ready and convincing speaker.

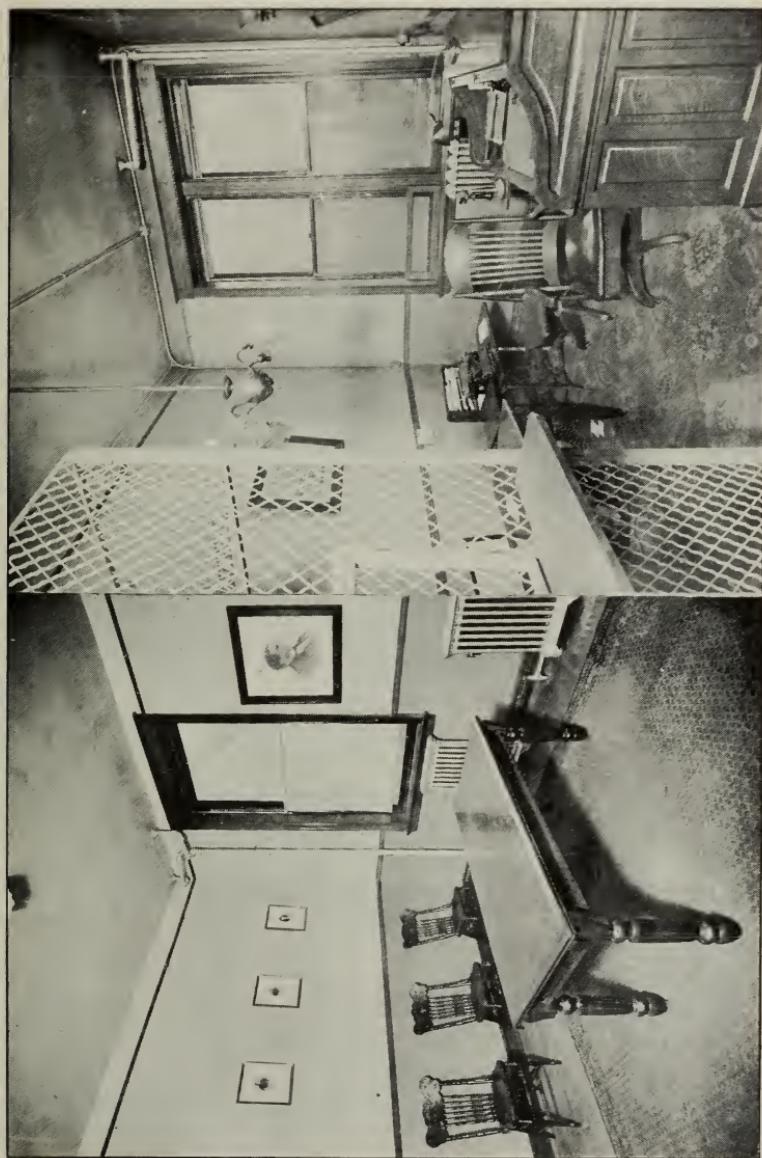
In the Creighton College of Law, the art of public speaking is fostered in the course on that subject and in the Model House, which is offered as a substitute for the old-fashioned debating society, and is modeled, so far as the limitations will permit, upon the National House of Representatives, and incidentally, of course, embodies the essential features of the legislature of the state.

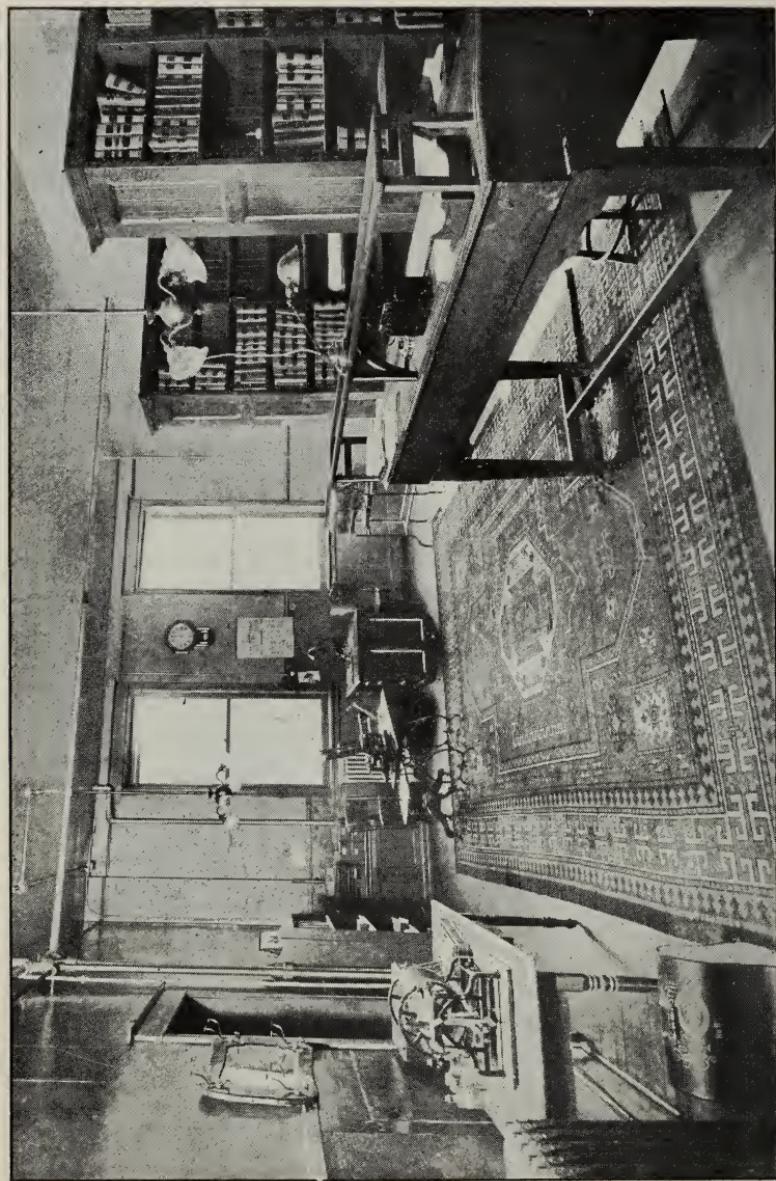
The House is conducted in strict accordance with parliamentary rules. Committees are organized, bills of present-day interest introduced, referred to committee, reported, discussed and disposed of; in fact, the aim is to make the work as realistic and practical as possible.

Each student in the school is required to attend the sessions of the House and is expected to participate in debate. The Speaker is elected from the Senior Class by the entire student body, and two clerks are elected, one each from the Junior and Freshman Classes. The Speaker presides at all meetings, but resigns the gavel to first one and then another senior during the deliberations of the Committee of the Whole. One of the Clerks reads all bills offered for consideration and the other keeps a journal showing in detail the work of the House. A member of the faculty is present at every meeting to extend such help as may be called for. The officers of the House for the year 1913-1914 were: Speaker, Mr. John O. Moran, Callaway; Chief Clerk, Mr. Louis D. Kavanaugh, South Omaha; Journal Clerk, Mr. Edward F. Sheehan, Butte, Montana; Sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Lawrence Chapman, O'Neill.

This organization has many advantages over the ordinary debating society. It affords more individual opportunity; the character of the work furnishes more incentive and inspiration for extempore speak-

Reception Room.





Librarian's Office.

ing; it fits the students for their duties in public assemblies; it gives them, while studying the law, an insight into the method of making laws, and it develops a quickness of thought and a readiness of expression which cannot but prove invaluable.

The work of the Model House is of obligation for all students.

Each year an intercollegiate debate is held, which is open to members of the Model House. Fifty dollars in prizes is offered to the successful contestants. The debate for the school year 1913-1914 with the University of South Dakota was decided in favor of Creighton.

Libraries

Students have access to a law library containing nearly ten thousand volumes, embracing the reports of all the courts of last resort in the various states and territories of the union, down to the Reporter System; the complete National Reporter System; Lawyer's Reports Annotated (both series); American and English Annotated Cases; American Decisions and American Reports, extra annotated edition; American State Reports; complete reports of all the federal courts; the complete American Digest, including Century, Decennial and Annual editions; the Encyclopedia of Pleading and Practice; Encyclopedia of Evidence; Cyclopedias of Law and Procedure; Words and Phrases Judicially Defined; Current Law; English Reprint, containing all of the English Cases down to 1865; English Law Reports, bringing the British cases down to date; Mews Digest of English Law; Halsbury's Laws of England; English Ruling Cases; British Ruling Cases; Canadian Law Reports; Irish Law Reports; a very comprehensive collection of standard text-books and legal periodicals, and a large number of other books and pamphlets such as are generally found in first-class law libraries.

In addition to this law library, the students may enjoy the use of the University library which contains 30,000 volumes, and of the Omaha Public Library (two blocks distant from the school) containing 97,515 volumes.

Night Classes

Since September 1st, 1909, the Department has offered instruction in a four-year Night Course, in addition to its regular three-year Day course. The professors, books, method of instruction, entrance,

attendance and graduation requirements are the same in both courses, except for the additional year in the Night Course.

According to a recent report made to the American Bar Association by its Committee on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, there are thirty law schools in the United States having night courses only, and ten other schools with both day and night classes, the night students numbering more than three thousand, or approximately one-fifth of the total number of law school students. Of these forty schools, six require four years' study from night students.

On this point the report of the committee says:

"In any system of education the night school has its place, and that a not unimportant one. That which it is desired to emphasize is that in view of the class of students the night school attracts and is intended to accommodate, a night school cannot in a period of three years cover in a satisfactory manner and with the thoroughness that is to be desired the same ground which in a like period is covered by the day school. * * * For reasons above suggested the policy of certain of the night schools in lengthening their course to four years is wise and deserves commendation. In the action which they have taken, those schools should have, in the opinion of the committee, the support of the American Bar Association."

In establishing a four-year Night Course Creighton is therefore in accord with the recommendation of the American Bar Association.

There is considerable difference of opinion among those in charge of both day and night law schools as to the proper amount of work per week which should be required from the students, but in providing ten hours of instruction per week for its night classes Creighton is keeping pace with the trend of thought among legal educators. The report just referred to says:

"Although some of the night schools prescribe only five or six hours of class-room work a week, the majority of such schools prescribe nine and ten hours."

In conducting its night classes Creighton has no desire to cheapen legal education, or to provide an easy means of gaining admission to the bar. The step has been taken for the same reasons which have induced

other institutions of higher education to provide opportunities of study for those whose circumstances make attendance at day classes impossible. The following extract from the report already quoted is interesting in this connection:

"Law schools in which instruction is given in the evening have been established in different parts of the United States in recent years. These schools are all established in the cities, and the most of them are under private control and not connected in any way with universities.

The reasons which have led to the organization of the night schools are in part the same as those which have led the public authorities in so many of our cities to open night schools for instruction in the common school branches of knowledge. In every large community there are individuals who are obliged during the day to engage in some lucrative employment and who for financial reasons find it impossible to attend a day school, but are glad of an opportunity at night to study law in an evening law school. Then there are judges and lawyers who find it possible to instruct in night schools, but would find it not practicable to engage in similar work during the day. Some of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States have been regular professors in some of the night schools in Washington. And in night schools in New York, Chicago, and in some of the other cities, judges and lawyers of prominence have engaged in the work of instruction.

In so far as the night schools afford an opportunity to persons who have the requisite qualifications, but who for financial reasons cannot attend the day schools, they render a distinct public service. In a country which has a republican form of government and in which the people rule and many aspire to public office and some attain it, it is certainly desirable that citizens should acquire a knowledge of the laws and of how they are administered. Many of the students in the night schools, fully one-third of them it is said, do not expect to make law a profession. They study law for business reasons. That the knowledge of the law which these persons thus acquire is a distinct advantage to them no one will be disposed to question. That there may be a legitimate demand for

night schools in the large cities may be taken for granted. The manner in which these schools are conducted does not justify indiscriminate criticism. There are good night schools and bad night schools, as there are both good and bad day schools. A school is not to be condemned necessarily because it is a night school, nor commended simply because it is a day school."

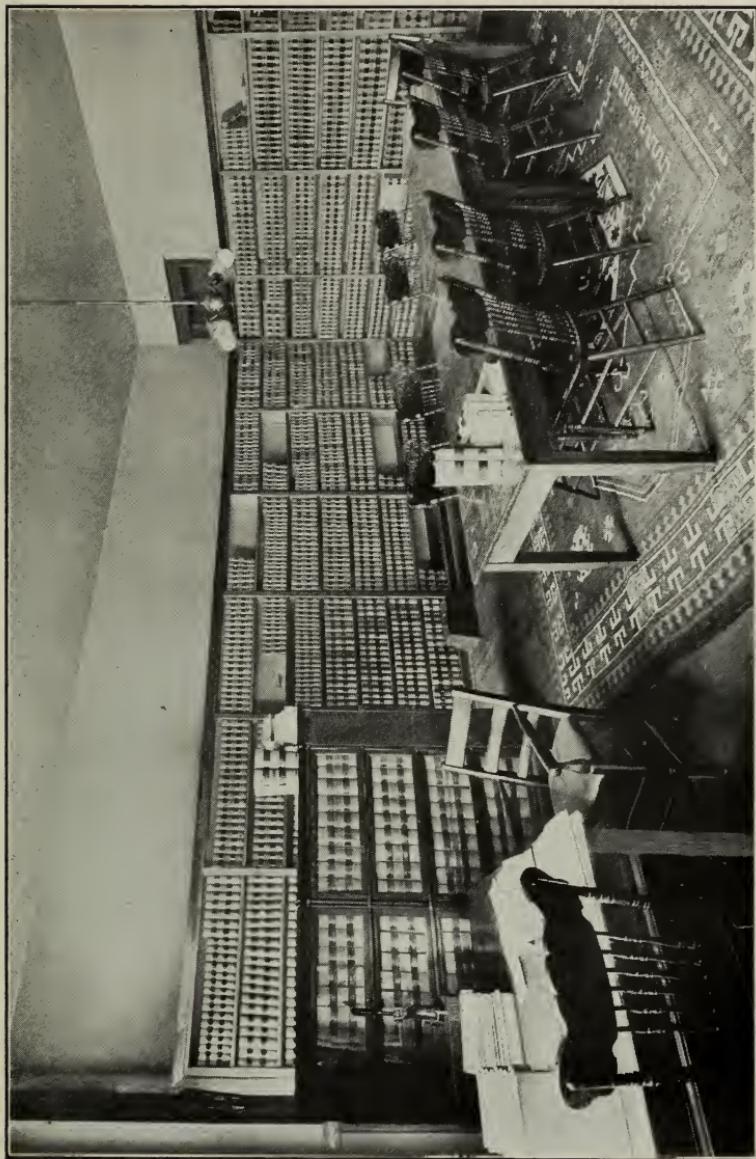
Apart from the opportunities afforded by the night classes for giving instruction in the law to those whose other employment prevents day study, it is believed that the night course will appeal very strongly to those persons who for one reason or another have been unable to secure as much preliminary training as they desire, but who do not wish to postpone their professional course while attending undergraduate classes to supplement their preparation for the law. Students of the night schools will be allowed to elect a certain number of hours' work in the undergraduate department of the University without extra expense, except the cost of text-books, and will be permitted to register for as many hours in the night school as they can satisfactorily carry. It will therefore be possible for persons of maturity, good natural ability and marked industry to obtain both the A. B. degree and the LL. B. degree in less than the seven years usually required.

It is not necessary for students to take the whole of either the day or night course—they may elect such subjects as will specially assist them in their particular kind of business, and the tuition will be apportioned according to the work taken.

Course of Instruction

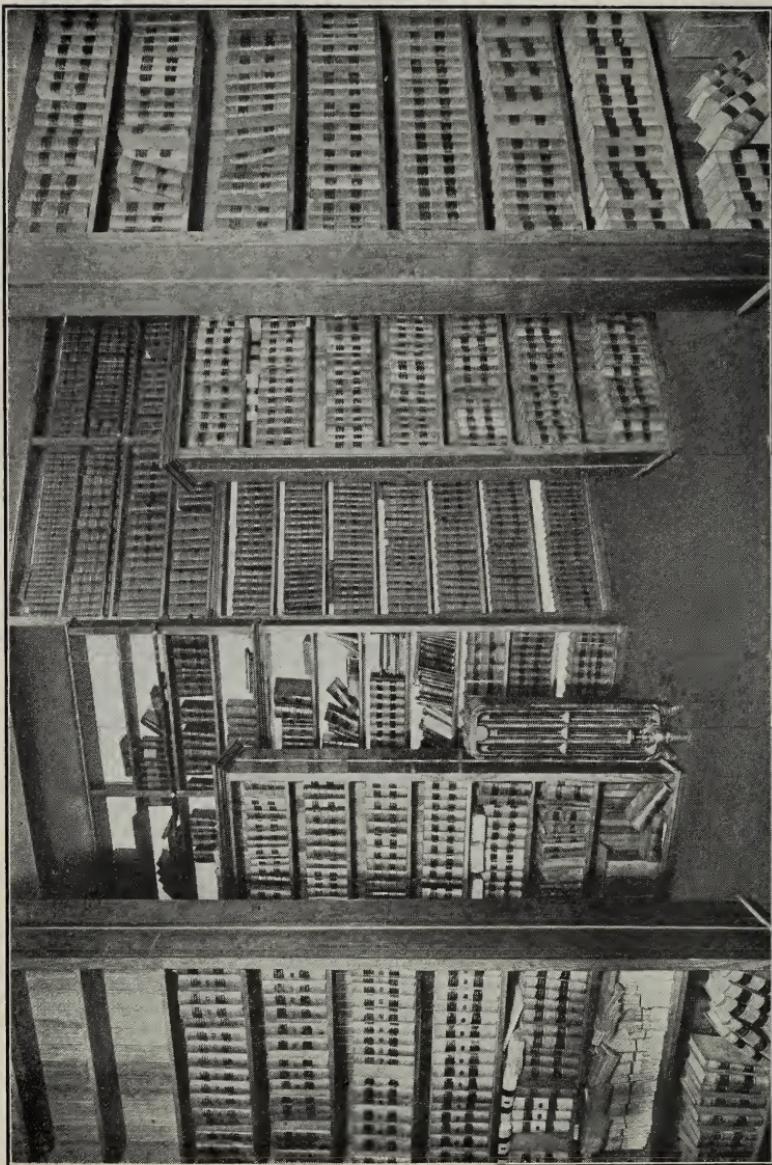
The day course embraces three years of thirty-four weeks each; the night course four years of thirty-four weeks each. The day lectures are given from Monday to Friday inclusive, beginning at eight o'clock in the morning and ending at ten, eleven or twelve o'clock, according to the schedule for the particular day; the night lectures are given from Monday to Friday inclusive, beginning at six-thirty o'clock in the evening, and ending at eight or eight-thirty o'clock according to the schedule for the particular evening.

The sessions of Division No. 1 of the Moot Court are held at eight o'clock on Friday evening from October to March, and attendance



Corner in Library.

Book Stacks.



is required on the part of all students; the sessions of Division No. II are held at nine o'clock on Monday and Friday mornings from October to March, and attendance is required on the part of second and third year men.

The division of the day work is as follows:

First Year

COMMON LAW PLEADING—Three hours a week Second Semester
..... *Mr. Reardon*

Demurrsers, both general and special; effect of demurrer in opening the record; pleas by way of confession and avoidance; pleas by way of traverse; duplicity, departure, new assignment; motions based on the pleadings; arrest of judgment, non obstante veredicto; repleader; trespass; ejectment; case; trover; replevin; special and general (indebitatus) assumpsit; debt.

Whittier's Cases on Common Law Pleading.

CONTRACTS—Two hours a week..... *Mr. Martin*

Formation of simple contracts, including mutual assent, offer, duration and termination of offers, acceptance, consideration; formation of contracts under seal, including formalities, delivery and consideration; parties affected by contracts, including contracts for the benefit of third persons, assignment of contracts, joint obligations; the Statute of Frauds, including contracts within the Statute, and satisfaction of the Statute; performance of contract, including conditions precedent and subsequent, implied conditions and effect of plaintiff's failure to perform his promise, impossibility; illegal contracts, including contracts in restraint of trade, wagers and gaming contracts, contracts obstructing the administration of justice; contracts tending to corruption, effect of illegality; discharge of contract by parol agreement, novation, release, accord and satisfaction, arbitration and award, surrender and cancellation, alteration, merger.

Williston's Cases on Contracts. Vols. I and II.

CRIMINAL LAW—Two hours a week..... *Mr. Fitzgerald*

Sources of the criminal law; criminal procedure; the indictment; former conviction or acquittal; the criminal act; the criminal intent; the

intent as affected by circumstances; intent in statutory offenses; justification; parties in crime; jurisdiction over offenses; crimes against the person; larceny; embezzlement; obtaining property under false pretenses; receiving stolen property; crimes against the dwelling house; criminal conspiracy; nuisance; contempt and disbarment; territorial jurisdiction; extradition.

Beale's Case on Criminal Law (2nd ed.), and the Nebraska Criminal Code.

PERSONS AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS—

Two hours a week First Semester.....*Mr. Reardon*

Marriage; contract of marriage; husband and wife; divorce and separation; parent and child; infancy; insanity; drunkenness; aliens; the custody, control and discipline of the child; obligation of parent to support child; parent's right to earnings and services of the child, and to an action for damage to parent's right in the child, emancipation; parent's liability for tort to child and vice versa—liability of parent for the tort of the child; period of infancy; interests, contracts and conveyances; infant's liability for torts; infant's responsibility for crimes; marriage as the transfer of wife's property to the husband; husband's right to the earnings, services and society of his wife and to an action for damages to his right in the wife and vice versa—emancipation; the husband's interest in and power over his wife's claim's on account of tortious damage to her; liability of the husband for the ante-nuptial torts and contracts and the post-nuptial torts of the wife; duty of husband to support wife; the authority of the wife to make contracts for the husband as his agent; contracts of married women; conveyances of married women; devises by married women; specific performance of wife's agreement to convey, and the reform of the wife's deed; estoppel of married women; liability of married women for tortious damage caused by them; responsibility of married women for criminal acts; suits between husband and wife; marriage as the extinction of ante-nuptial liabilities of the parties to each other; contracts and conveyances between husband and wife; civil and criminal responsibility of the one spouse for tortious damage to the person or property of the other—husband's right to the custody of his wife and vice versa; estates by entirieties.

Kale's Cases on Persons and Domestic Relations.

PROPERTY—Two hours a week *Mr. Bigelow*

Distinction between real and personal property; nature and acquisition of rights in personal property, including suits for the recovery of personal property, acquisition of rights not under former owner, e. g., wreck, waifs, estrays and deodands, judgments, sales in market overt, Statute of Limitations, accessions, confusion; transfer of rights in personal property; bailments, findings; tenure of land under the feudal system; estates, including fee simple, fee tail, estate for life, joint ownership, reversions and remainders, etc., seisin and conveyance, including livery of seisin, grant and attornment, release and surrender, devise, dissesin and other ouster; copyholds; uses and trusts; nature and incidents of ownership in real property, including gold and silver mines; wild animals, title deeds, fixtures, emblements, manure, waste, border trees; rights in another's land, including profits, natural rights, e. g., air, earth, water; easements, covenants running with the land, public rights, franchises, rents.

Gray's Cases on Property, Vols. I and II (2nd Ed.).

QUASI CONTRACTS—One hour a week Second Semester . . *Mr. Young*

Origin and nature of quasi contracts; general principles; misreliance resulting from mistake of law; misreliance on non-existent or invalid contract; altered or forged negotiable instruments; misreliance on contract unenforceable because of statute of frauds; misreliance on contracts unenforceable because of impossibility of performance; misreliance on illegal contract; ultra vires contracts of corporations; misreliance on contracts unenforceable because of plaintiff's breach; misreliance on supposed requirement of valid contract; misreliance on non-contract obligation; misreliance on ownership of property; general principles and sundry instances of the obligation; constraint of duress; constraint of legal proceedings; constraint of tax or assessment; constraint of an obligation, which in whole or in part, defendant ought to have discharged; action for restitution as alternative remedy for repudiation or breach of contract; action for restitution as alternative remedy for tort.

Woodward on Quasi Contracts.

TORTS—Two hours a week First Semester; one hour a week

Second Semester *Mr. Leary*

Tort distinguished from contract, crime, moral duty; deceit; unfair competition; negligence; slander of title; malicious prosecution; abuse of process; false imprisonment; assault and battery; seduction and enticement; procuring breach of contract; procuring refusal of contract; slander and libel; trespass; conversion; violation of right of support; violation of water rights; nuisance; damage by animals; escape of dangerous things; common aspects of specific torts.

Simpson's Cases on Torts; Supplemented by Bigelow's "The Law of Torts," 8th Ed.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—One hour a week Second Semester

..... *Mr. English*

Jurisdiction; apprehension of persons and property; preliminary examination, bail or committment; mode of accusation, time of prosecution, nolle prosequi or withdrawal; pleading, the accusation; pleading and proof, variance, conviction of minor offense; motion to quash; arraignment, demurrer and pleas of defendant; trial and verdict; proceedings after verdict; evidence; habeas corpus.

LEGAL ETHICS—One hour a week Second Semester... *Prof. Cassilly*

Office of the advocate; the advocate and the courts; promotion of publicity; compensation; general practice; criminal practice; relations with client; relations with the bar; legislation; society; property; oath of attorney; contingent fees.

Lectures based on Warvelle's Legal Ethics; Sharswood's Ethics; The Canons of Ethics adopted by the American Bar Association, and Hoffman's Fifty Resolutions.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW, LEGISLATION AND PUBLIC SPEAKING—..

Two hours a week..... *Mr. Bigelow*

PRACTICE COURT—Two hours a week..... *Mr. TePoel*

Freshmen serve as jurors at the sessions of the Friday evening court and must make a written report upon each case tried.

Second Year

AGENCY—Two hours a week First Semester..... *Mr. Daniel*

Nature and kind of agency; competency of parties; subject matter of agency; creation of agency; extent, construction and execution of authority; delegation of authority; liability of principal to third persons; ratification; liability of agent to third party; undisclosed principal; duties

and liabilities of principal to agent; duties and liabilities of agent to principal; termination of agency.

Reinhard's Cases on Agency Supplemented by Mechem's Outlines of the Law of Agency (2nd Ed.).

CODE PLEADING—Three hours a week First Semester. *Mr. Reardon*

Parties; splitting a cause of action; joinder of causes of action; the complaint or petition; the answer; the demurrer; the reply; motions; bills of particulars; amendment and aider; construction of pleadings.

Sunderland's Cases on Code Pleading.

DAMAGES—Two hours a week First Semester. *Mr. Reardon*

Functions of court and jury in estimating damages; exemplary damages; liquidated damages; nominal damages; direct and consequential damages; avoidable consequences; counsel fees; certainty; compensation; damages for non-pecuniary injuries; value; interest; damages in certain actions of tort; damages in certain actions on contract.

Mechem & Gilbert's Cases on Damages.

EQUITY JURISDICTION—Two hours a week. *Mr. Te Poel*

Nature of equity jurisdiction; specific performance of contracts; extent of jurisdiction as regards subject matter of contracts, both affirmative and negative; relief for and against third persons; legal consequences of the right of specific performance; partial performance with compensation; consideration; marketable title; the Statute of Frauds, part performance; plaintiff's default or laches as a bar to relief; fraud, misrepresentation and concealment; mistake; hardship or unfairness; mutuality of equitable relief; bills for an account; specific reparation and prevention of torts; waste; trespass; disturbance of easements; nuisance; infringement of rights of monopoly, including patent rights, copy-rights, etc.; bills of interpleader; bills of peace; bills quia timet; bills to perpetuate testimony; bills to secure rights of future enjoyment; reformation and rescission for mistake; mutual mistake; unilateral mistake of fact; mistake of law; the Statute of Frauds; defective execution of powers and want of surrender of copyholds; negligence in not discovering and laches in seeking to correct a mistake; persons capable of suing and being sued in Equity; parties; form and requisites of bill; proceedings on behalf of plaintiff and defendant; decrees; amendments, etc.

Ames' Case on Equity Jurisdiction, Vols. I and II.

EVIDENCE—Two hours a week. *Mr. Martin*

The general character and history of the American law of evidence; judicial notice; presumptions; burden of proof; admissions, law and fact; court and jury; leading principles and rules of exclusion; qualifications and exceptions to the rule against hearsay; real evidence—things presented to the senses of the judge and jury; writings, witnesses, their competency and examination.

Thayer's Cases on Evidence (2nd Ed.).

LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY—One hour a week First Semester

..... *Mr. Reardon*

Study of the repositories of the law, with careful drill in the most approved methods of using law books in the preparation of briefs.

MORTGAGES—Two hours a week Second Semester. *Mr. Reardon*

Essential elements of legal and equitable mortgages; rights of mortgagor and mortgagee at law and in equity; title, possession, dower, courtesy, waste, priorities, collateral agreements, foreclosure, redemption, extension, assignment and discharge of mortgages.

Wyman's Cases on Mortgages (Revised Edition).

PARTNERSHIP—Two hours a week Second Semester. *Mr. Te Poel*

What constitutes a partnership; the creation of a partnership; the nature and characteristics of a partnership; the nature, extent and duration of partnership liability; the powers of partners; rights and duties of partners *inter se*; remedies of partners *inter se*; rights and remedies of creditors; termination of the partnership; limited partnerships.

Gilmore's Cases on Partnership.

REAL PROPERTY—Two hours a week First Semester. *Mr. Bigelow*

Acquisition of real estate *inter vivos*; original acquisition; lapse of time; the form of conveyances; description of property granted; estates created; creation of easements and profits; covenants for title; estoppel by deed; execution of deeds; dedication.

Gray's Cases on Property, Vol. III (2nd Ed.).

SALES—Two hours a week First Semester; one hour a week

Second Semester. *Mr. Moorhead*

The nature and formalities of the contract; bargain and sale; contract to sell existing or specific goods, unascertained or future goods; reservation of jus disponendi; the risk of loss; acceptance and receipt; at common law and under the Statute of Frauds; seller's duties, buyer's rights; buyer's duties, seller's rights.

Burdick's Cases on Sales (2nd Ed.); Supplemented by Burdick's Text on Sales (3rd Ed.).

TRIAL PRACTICE—Two hours a week Second Semester. *Mr. Reardon*

Writ of summons; service and return of summons; appearance; continuance; argument to the jury; the right to open and close, opening statement of counsel; judgment on the pleadings; demurrer to the evidence; dismissal, non-suit and directed verdict; instructing the jury; argument and conduct of counsel; special interrogatories; special verdicts; judgment notwithstanding the verdict; arrest of judgment; new trial; trial and findings by the court.

Sunderland on Trial Practice.

WILLS AND ADMINISTRATION—Two hours a week Second

Semester *Mr. Bigelow*

Acquisition of property on death of former owner; escheat; descent; making, revocation and republication of wills; lapsed, void, and adeemed devises and legacies; grant of probate and administration; estate and powers of executor or administrator; payment of debts, legacies and distributive shares; gifts causa mortis.

Gray's Cases on Property, Vol. IV (2nd Ed.).

PARLIAMENTARY LAW, LEGISLATION AND PUBLIC SPEAKING—

One hour a week *Mr. Bigelow*

PRACTICE COURT—Three hours a week.....

..... *Judges Simeral and Te Poel*

A special court is organized for the Juniors in which, during the First Semester, the work of the Justice Court is illustrated, and during the Second Semester, that of the County Court, the Justice Court sessions being preceded each morning by a lecture on the History, Organization and Jurisdiction of the Nebraska Courts, and each session of the County Court by a lecture on the Conduct of Litigation. The Juniors

are also required to attend the Friday evening sessions of the Moot Court, at which they act as witnesses.

Third Year

BANKRUPTCY—One hour a week.....*Mr. Leary*

Historical introduction; the various bankruptcy acts; respective jurisdiction of the United States and several states; who may be a bankrupt, aliens and non-residents, infants and married women, insane persons, corporations, wage-earners and farmers; who may be a petitioning creditor; fraudulent conveyances; preferences; general assignments; what property passes to the trustee; provable claims; duties and powers of the bankrupt and his trustee; protection, exemption and discharge of bankrupt.

Williston's Cases on Bankruptcy.

BILLS AND NOTES—Three hours a week Second Semester...

.....*Mr. Reardon*

Formal requisites of bills of exchange and promissory notes; acceptance; indorsement; transfer; extinguishment; obligation of parties to bills and notes; diligence; nature of bill or note; negotiable paper other than bills, notes and checks; Negotiable Instruments Law.

Bunker's Cases on Bills and Notes.

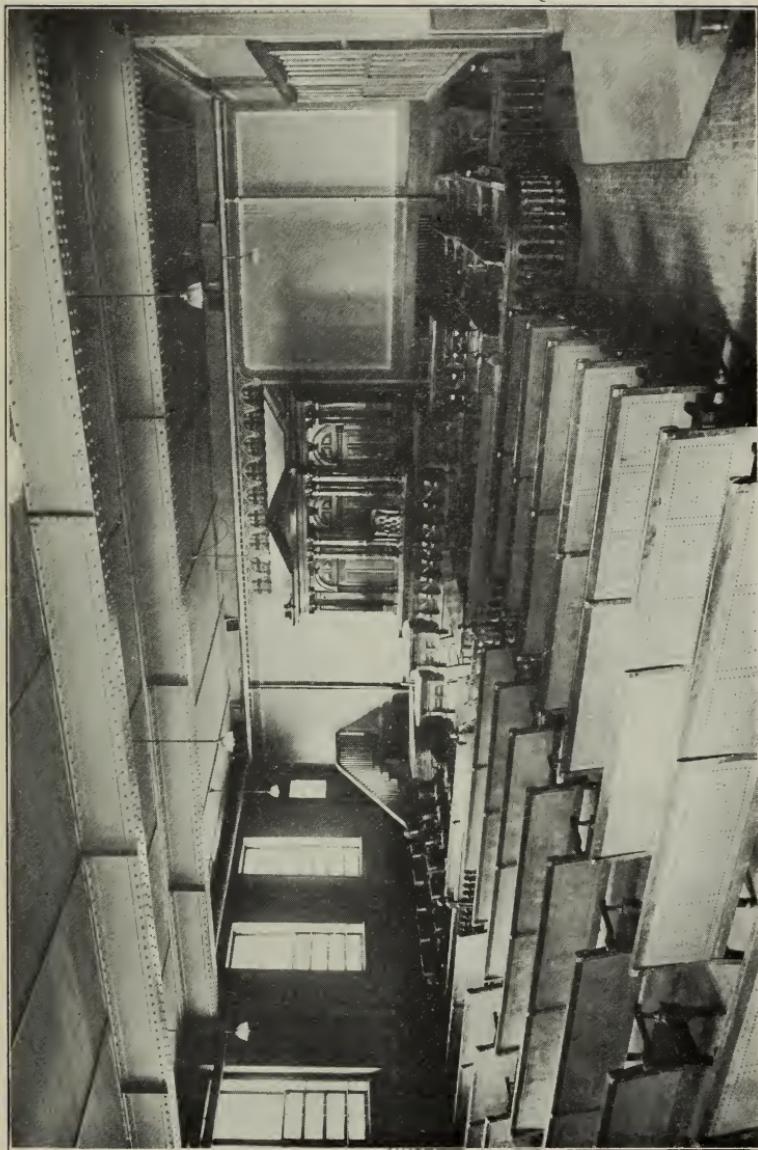
CONFLICT OF LAWS—Three hours a week First Semester ..*Mr. Martin*

Jurisdiction; sources of law and comity; territorial jurisdiction; jurisdiction in rem and in personam; remedies; rights of action and procedure; creation of rights; personal rights; rights of property; inheritance; obligations *ex delicto* and *ex contractu*; recognition and enforcement of rights; personal relations; property; inheritance; administration of estates; judgments; obligations.

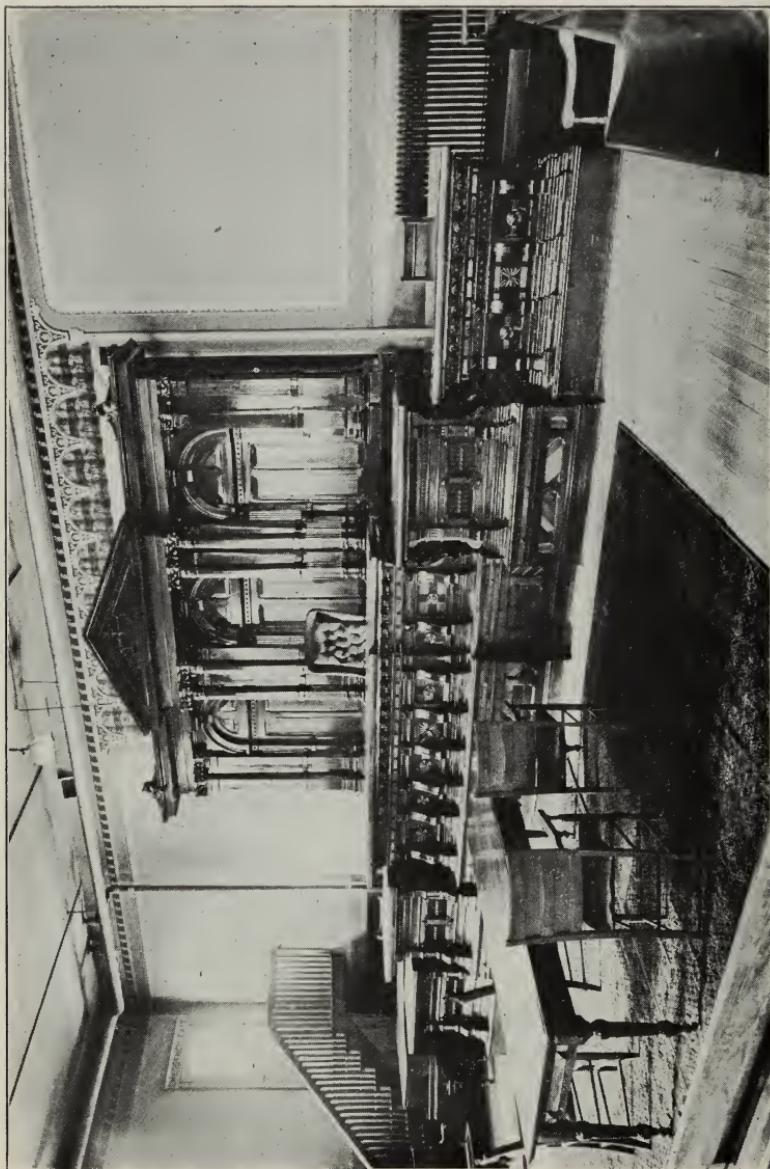
Beal's Cases on Conflict of Laws. (Shorter Selection).

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Two hours a week.....*Mr. Te Poel*

Nature of the Federal Constitution and its amendments; relation of the states to the federal government; departments of government;



Court Room No. 1.



Bench in Court Room No. 1.

the legislative department; the powers of the executive; the judicial department; checks and balances in government; the government of the territories; the admission of new states; constitutional rules of state comity; the guaranty of republican government to the states; the amendments to the constitution; civil rights and their guaranties; political privileges; protection to persons accused of crime; protection to contracts and property.

McClain's Cases on Constitutional Law (2nd Ed.).

INSURANCE—Two hours a week Second Semester. *Mr. Daniel*

Insurable interest in various kinds of policies; what it is and when it must exist; concealments; misrepresentations, warranties and other matters affecting the validity of the contract; amount of recovery; subrogation; waiver; estoppel; election and powers of agents; assignees and beneficiaries.

Wambaugh's Cases on Insurance; supplemented by Vance on Insurance.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—One hour a week. *Mr. Rine*

External constitution of municipal corporations; nature of municipal corporations; creation, alteration and dissolution; legislative control, in general; internal constitution; administration of government in general; departments; powers; acquiring, holding and dealing with property; liability for torts; liability on contracts; remedies of creditors.

Beale's Cases on Municipal Corporations.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS—Three hours a week. *Mr. Young*

The idea of a corporation; the corporation as a subject and source of rights and obligations; special relations arising from the existence of a corporation; description and classes of corporations; the body corporate; its parentage, conception, birth, anatomy, life and death; rights and duties of the corporation in general; particular powers; ultra vires; corporate relations; governmental control; promoters; officers, shareholders, creditors and others.

Wilgus' Cases on the Law of Private Corporations. Vol. I and II.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES—One hour a week First Semester

..... *Mr. Daniel*

Nature of public calling; extent of public profession; obligations of public duty; excuses for refusing service; provision of adequate facilities; regulation of service; determination of reasonable rates; prohibition of unjust discrimination.

Wyman's Cases on Public Service Companies (2nd Ed.).

SURETYSHIP—Two hours a week First Semester..... *Mr. Reardon*

Nature of the contract of suretyship; surety's defenses against the creditor; surety's rights; creditor's rights to surety's securities.

Ames' Cases on Suretyship.

TRUSTS—Two hours a week..... *Mr. Te Poel*

The nature and requisites of a trust; distinction between trust and debt, trust and bailment, trust and equitable charge, trust and executorship; language necessary to create a trust; consideration; the Statue of Frauds; subject matter; cestui que trust; trustee; notice to the cestui que trust; nature of the cestui que trust's interest; transfer of trust property; extinguishment of trust; duties of trustee.

CONVEYANCING AND THE EXAMINATION OF ABSTRACTS—

One hour a week, First Semester..... *Mr. Bennewitz*

PARLIAMENTARY LAW, LEGISLATION AND PUBLIC SPEAKING—..

One hour a week..... *Mr. Bigelow*

PRACTICE COURT—Three hours a week.....

..... *Judges Te Poel and Simeral*

The seniors act as attorneys in the public sessions of the Moot Court held on Friday evenings and in addition a separate session is held every Monday morning for their benefit, at which the Court sits to hear equity matters and arguments on motions, demurrers, etc., looking to the making-up of the issues in the cases tried on Friday evenings. The Seniors sit as Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and must file written opinions in the cases argued before them. They have also

to appeal at least two cases to the Supreme Court, making an oral argument and filing a typewritten brief in each.

The division of the work in the Night School is as follows:

First Year

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|-----------|-----------------|
| Contracts | Criminal Law |
| Property | Legal Ethics |
| Torts | Quasi-Contracts |
| Persons | |

Second Year

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Equity | Constitutional Law |
| Agency | Common Law Pleading |
| Property | Damages |
| Wills and Administration | |

Third Year

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| Sales | Mortgages |
| Evidence | Code Pleading |
| Partnership | Trial Practice |
| Trusts | Public Service Companies |

Fourth Year

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| Bills and Notes | Bankruptcy |
| Insurance | Private Corporations |
| Conflicts | Municipal Corporations |
| Suretyship | |

Special Lectures

The following special lectures were given during the year 1913-1914.

Honorable T. J. Mahoney, "Constitutional Government."

Professor R. A. Daly, "Evolution in Law Publishing."

Honorable E. P. Smith, "The Trial of a Lawsuit."

Honorable N. H. Loomis, "Law as a Profession."

Student Organizations

There are a number of student organizations in the University to which law students are welcome.

The University Debating Club, the Law School elocution and oratory classes and Model House, and the Moot Court afford an abundance of opportunity for the development of those qualities which are essential to the public speaker, and of incalculable advantage to the lawyer in the routine of his profession.

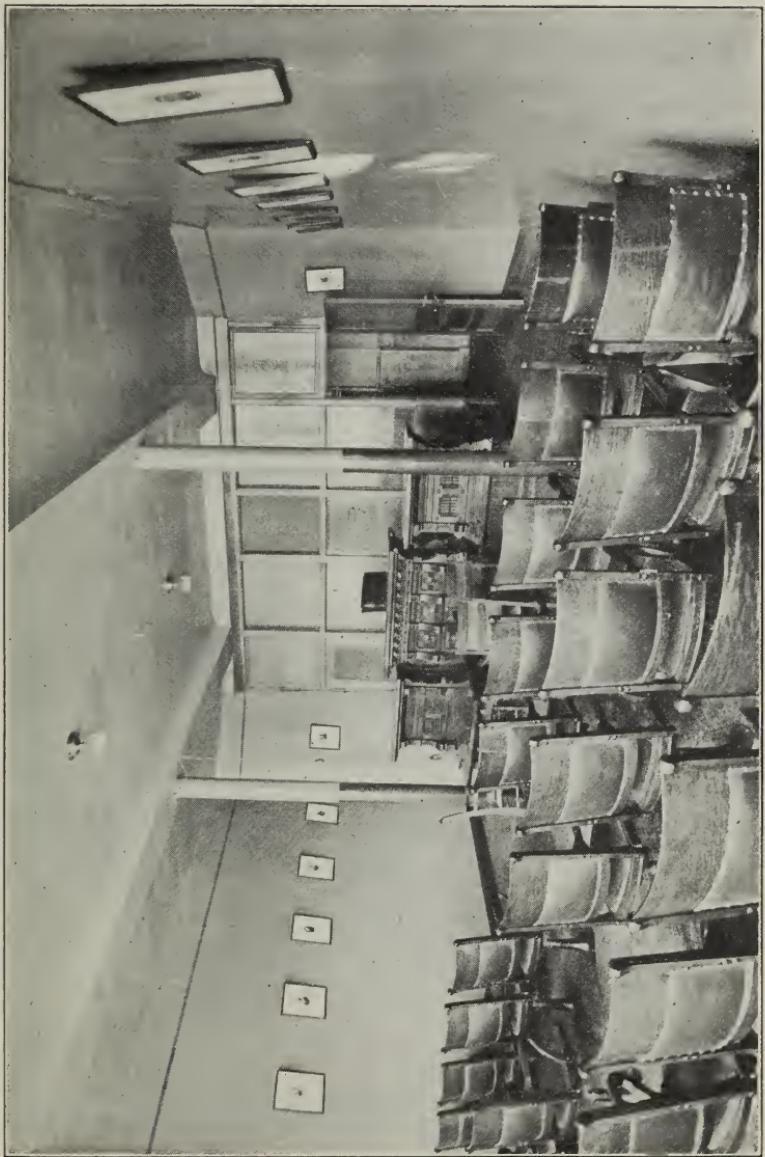
The University Band, Orchestra and Glee Club are open to law students, who desire to develop their musical talents. The University Glee Club contributes materially to the musical and social activities of college life. The club gives one or more formal and several informal concerts during the year.

The Baseball, Football, Tennis and Track Teams are open to men of this department.

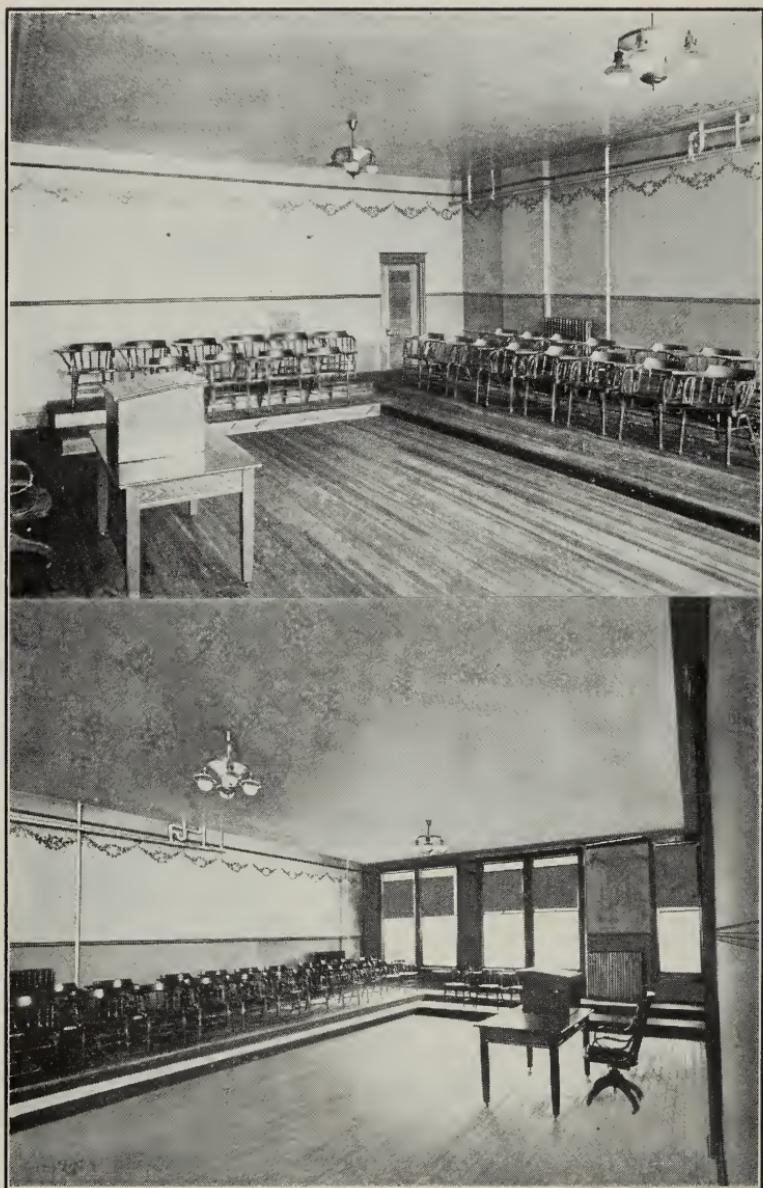
Both the Delta Theta Phi and Gamma Eta Gamma Legal Fraternities have local chapters in the school.

Admission

Persons over eighteen years of age, who are graduates of recognized Colleges and Universities, or accredited four-year High Schools, are eligible for admission to the Freshman Class without examination, as regular candidates for the LL. B., degree. No applicant will be received as a regular student unless he presents a satisfactory certificate showing that he is entitled to thirty High School credits, one credit being given for work in a High School subject of five recitations a week, of not less than forty minutes each, during a period of at least eighteen weeks. Persons not thus qualified may, upon a proper showing as to



Court Room No. 2.



Senior and Junior Lecture Room

preliminary training, enter as Special Students, not candidates for the LL. B. degree.

Advanced Standing

Students presenting proper credits from law schools belonging to the Association of American Law Schools may be admitted to advanced standing without examination. Persons from other schools may upon presenting certificates showing proper preliminary training and the completion of one year's study in such school register for the work of the second year as special students; the registration will be changed from special to regular upon the applicant's passing satisfactory examinations in all of the first year subjects.

Attendance

Attendance at ninety per cent of the work of the school is required and a daily record is kept. Students whose attendance falls below ninety per cent in any course will be conditioned; the condition can be removed only by attaining a satisfactory grade in the next regular examination after the condition is imposed.

Attendance is counted from the opening of the year and it is therefore important that both old and new students register promptly. Application blanks should be obtained and filled out before the beginning of the school year.

New students should present, with their applications, proper certificates of preliminary training.

No student will be permitted to register as a regular member of the next higher class if he has more than two conditions against him, one condition being imposed for each failure to attain a passing grade in any subject, or to attend the required ninety per cent of lectures.

Students who have more than two conditions may be given special registration, but cannot be candidates for the degree with the class in which they would have been registered but for the conditions.

Examinations to remove conditions will be given during the last week in August.

The faculty reserves the right to sever any student's connection with the school whenever, in their judgment, such action is advisable.

No tuition will be refunded on the departure of any student from the school, whatever the cause of his departure may be. However, students who leave because of illness will be credited with the unused portion of their tuition, which will be available on their return.

Examinations

A written examination is given in each course at the end of each semester; students attaining a satisfactory grade will not be required to pass any other examination in the same subject matter; students failing to attain satisfactory grades will be conditioned. No student will be permitted to graduate until he has removed all conditions, or to advance to the work of the second or third year if there are two or more conditions against him.

Degree

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred on students who have completed satisfactorily the full course of instruction in the College of Law, and on those, who having been regularly admitted to advanced standing, have satisfactorily completed the work of the third year. In all cases, candidates must have passed satisfactory examinations in all subjects of instruction.

Seniors attaining a general average of ninety per cent or more will receive the degree LL. B. *cum laude*; those whose general average is ninety-five per cent or more will receive the degree LL. B. *magna cum laude*.

Tuition and Fees

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|--|---------|
| Matriculation Fee (paid but once) | \$ 5.00 |
| Graduation Fee | 10.00 |
| Tuition (day school, first semester) | 45.00 |
| " " " (second semester) | 30.00 |
| " " " (night school, first semester) | 30.00 |
| " " " (second semester) | 30.00 |

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|--|------|
| Library Fee (per year) | 2.00 |
| Fee for Special Examination | 2.00 |
| Special Fee (entitling holder to attend athletic events, Glee club concerts, Varsity debates, Arts Play and to a years' subscription to the Chronicle and The Courier) | 5.00 |
| Breakage Deposit | 3.00 |

All money due for tuition, examination fees, books, etc., is payable in advance; students in arrears must cease to avail themselves of the privileges of the school until their accounts are settled; candidates for a degree must pay all bills due from them to the University ten days before Commencement.

Breakage Fee will be returned at the end of the school year, less a charge for damage to books or property.

Books

The *first* cost of the books needed for the course is approximately Fifty Dollars per year. Each student must provide himself with the necessary books at the beginning of the school year. At the close of the year, the school will buy back any books it sells for one-half the selling price, provided the books are not marked up, superseded by later editions, or otherwise rendered unfit for use by other students. Students who prefer may rent books, the rental amounting to about \$20.00 per year.

Living Expenses

Board and lodging can be had for \$17.00 and upward per month, depending on the tastes of the individual.

Students have many opportunities to secure employment, by means of which they may defray a part of their expenses. Though the college authorities do not undertake to find employment for students, they will be glad to assist applicants to the best of their power. To this end a Bureau of Information has been established which also keeps a list of desirable boarding and rooming places. No charge is made for the services of the Bureau.

Scholarships and Prizes

To the student of the First and Second Year day class and of the First, Second and Third Year night class who attains the highest general average for the work of his class, provided such average is at least ninety per cent, and the student has attended at least ninety per cent of the lectures given to his class, a free scholarship good for one year's tuition will be given. The names of the successful students will be announced within the first ten days of the school year succeeding that in which the scholarships were merited.

In 1913-14 the Day Freshman Scholarship was awarded to Edwin D. Mitchell and the Night Sophomore Scholarship to Claude B. Matthai.

Through the kindness of Callaghan & Company of Chicago, a book prize, consisting of a set of Andrew's American Law, is offered to that member of the Graduating Class who attains the highest general average for the class work, Moot Court and Model House, provided such average is at least ninety per cent.

This prize was awarded April 29, 1913, to William Grodzinsky of the class of 1913.

The debating prizes for the year 1913-14 were awarded as follows: Edward J. Robins, '15, \$25.00; Louis D. Kavanagh, '15, \$15; Edward F. Sheehan, '16, \$10.00.

Admission to the Bar

The Nebraska legislature of 1907 passed a bill permitting law schools approved by the Supreme Court to present their graduates for admission on motion without examination, provided that no school should be accorded this privilege which was not a member of the Association of American Law Schools. The following copy of a decree of the Nebraska Supreme Court, under date of December 3, 1907, is self-explanatory:

Supreme Court of Nebraska, September Term, A. D. 1907
Dec. 3.

In the Matter of the Creighton College of Law.

Now, on this 3rd day of December, 1907, this matter having come

on to be heard on the application of the Creighton University, and the showing filed in support therof, the Court finds.

First—That Creighton College of Law is a department of The Creighton University.

Second—That said Creighton College of Law is a college of law in this state, having entrance requirements and a course of study equal and equivalent to those of the law school of the University of Nebraska.

Third—That said Creighton College of Law is a member of the Association of American Law Schools.

It is therefore considered and ordered by the Court that Creighton College of Law be, and the same hereby is, designated as a college of law whose graduates shall be admitted to the bar without examination.

(Signed)

S. H. SEDGWICK,

Chief Justice.

For further information concerning the College of Law, address The Dean, 210 South 18th Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

For information concerning the other Colleges of the University, address

The Dean, Creighton College of Pharmacy, 14th and Davenport Streets.

The Dean, Creighton College of Medicine, 14th and Davenport Streets.

The Dean, Creighton College of Dentistry, 210 South 18th Street.

The Dean, Creighton College of Arts, 25th and California Streets.

FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR

1913-1914.

SENIORS, DAY—28

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| Patrick J. Barrett (A. B., Creighton)..... | O'Neill |
| Thomas P. Curran | South Omaha |
| L. B. Day, (A. B., Creighton)..... | Albion |
| Albert D. Fetterman..... | Omaha |
| Emmet T. Hannon:..... | South Omaha |
| Francis P. Hogan, | Fonda, Iowa |
| Walter C. Hronek, (A. B., Creighton)..... | Pocahontas, Iowa |
| Leo E. Ineichen (A. B., Creighton)..... | Muscatine, Iowa |
| Jesse E. Jacobson..... | South Omaha |

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|---|----------------------|
| A. J. Jakl | Omaha |
| Irvin E. Jones | Meadow Grove, Iowa |
| Carl C. Katileman | Omaha |
| Francis R. Keegan (A. B., St. Thomas) | South Omaha |
| George A. Keyser (A. M., LL. B., Creighton) | Omaha |
| Joseph M. Lovely (A. B., Creighton) | Omaha |
| Edmund H. McCarthy | Omaha |
| Patrick E. McGovern | South Omaha |
| Thomas J. McGuire | South Omaha |
| Edward J. McVann | Omaha |
| Floyd W. Marshall | Council Bluffs, Iowa |
| John O. Moran | Callaway |
| Walter T. More | Shelton |
| Edmund J. Nicholas | Geneva |
| Thomas F. Nolan | O'Neill |
| Samuel L. O'Brien | Grinnell, Iowa |
| George W. Pratt | Villisca, Iowa |
| Louis W. Setz | Oakland, Iowa |
| Howard Smith | Council Bluffs, Iowa |

JUNIORS, DAY—35

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| William Barnard | O'Neill |
| Edwin C. Boehler | Alma |
| W. J. Boyle | Darlington, Wisconsin |
| Matthew V. Brossard | Columbus, Wisconsin |
| Samuel H. Cohan | Omaha |
| Cornelius F. Connolly | Omaha |
| Charles E. Davis | Columbus |
| Andrew B. DeDual | Atchison, Kansas |
| Charles V. Dunn | Moorland, Iowa |
| John H. Caldwell (A. B., Yale) | Omaha |
| Lawrence Chapman | O'Neill |
| J. A. Farber | Omaha |
| Hugh P. Finerty | Council Bluffs, Iowa |
| James J. Gleeson | Mondovi, Wisconsin |
| Frank A. Hebenstreit | Shullsburg, Wisconsin |
| Louis D. Kavanagh (A. B., Creighton) | South Omaha |
| Thomas J. Keenan | Grafton |
| William L. Kelly | Early, Iowa |
| George A. Lee | Lynch |
| James T. Lowry | Fort Crook |
| Leo F. Madden | Waseca, Minnesota |
| Geneva M. Marsh | Council Bluffs, Iowa |
| Paul J. McCarthy | Enid, Oklahoma |
| Edwin D. Mitchell | Council Bluffs, Iowa |
| Claude C. Parker | Omaha |
| Charles W. Peasinger (A. B., Creighton) | Omaha |
| John W. Reel | Omaha |
| Edward J. Robins | Hecla, South Dakota |
| G. Eli Simon | Cambridge |
| J. D. Stumbo | Seneca Castle, New York |
| George Sugarman | Omaha |
| Lloyd G. Thompson | Grand Island |
| D. Paul Tobin (A. B., Creighton) | Denver, Colorado |
| J. Clyde Travis | Omaha |
| Perry Wheeler (A. B., Bellevue) | South Omaha |

FRESHMEN, DAY—56.

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|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Frank A. Barrett (A. B., Creighton) | South Omaha |
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|--|-------------------------|
| John V. Beveridge (A. B., Creighton) | Omaha |
| Paul M. Bohan | Omaha |
| Bernard J. Boyle | Darlington, Wisconsin |
| Joseph W. Breen | Cumming, Iowa |
| Rudolph H. Bremers | Norfolk |
| Ralph W. Burke | Beatrice |
| Walter M. Campbell | O'Neill |
| Harry L. Cherniss | Council Bluffs, Iowa |
| Daniel H. Conway | Durango, Colorado |
| Dexter W. Corson | Omaha |
| Carl C. Cowles | Council Bluffs, Iowa |
| Julius D. Cronin | O'Neill |
| Edward F. Dougherty | Butte, Montana |
| Harold G. Dressel | Waterville, Minnesota |
| Thomas H. Ensor, Jr. | South Omaha |
| F. Julius Festner (A. B., Creighton) | Omaha |
| Charles P. Flood | Anaconda, Montana |
| Charles A. Flynn | New Hartford, Iowa |
| James P. Gaffney | Williamsburg, Iowa |
| Harry E. Gantz | Alliance |
| Maurice B. Griffin | Carroll, Iowa |
| Daniel J. Gross | Walnut, Iowa |
| Howard F. Hawk | Antelope |
| Lawrence F. Hemenway | Davenport, Iowa |
| Eugene J. Kean | Cascade, Iowa |
| Leo W. Kennebeck | Omaha |
| William J. Maher | Blair |
| William M. Maher | San Antonio, Texas |
| Thomas H. McCarville | Atlantic, Iowa |
| James V. McDermott | Shelton |
| Edward P. McDonald | Stuart |
| Francis McGovern | Omaha |
| Martin J. McGovern | Denver, Colorado |
| Frank A. Michels | Hartington |
| Chester L. Morgan | Wagner, South Dakota |
| Vere A. Morgan | Council Bluffs, Iowa |
| Oscar L. Olson | Benson |
| Jesse A. Ratchford | Omaha |
| Eldridge G. Reed | Guide Rock |
| Joseph W. Ryan | Waseca, Minnesota |
| Rody R. Ryan | O'Neill |
| William O. Schliessmann | Tripp, South Dakota |
| Vernon S. Schleh | Omaha |
| Henry Schmitt, Jr. | Menno, South Dakota |
| John J. Shannon | Jersey City, New Jersey |
| Francis E. Sheehan | Butte, Montana |
| Ross R. Shotwell | Omaha |
| Edward L. Smith | Omaha |
| John C. Sprecher | Schuyler |
| Edward J. Svoboda | Omaha |
| Clair J. Swift | New Richland, Minnesota |
| Joseph A. Vojir | Omaha |
| Paul G. Weisenhorn | Quincy, Illinois |
| William P. Welch | Missouri Valley, Iowa |
| William Wilkinson | Marengo, Iowa |
| JUNIOR, NIGHT—10. | |
| Clarence E. Becker | Omaha |
| John P. Byrne (A. B., Creighton) | Omaha |

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Albert W. Elsasser | Omaha |
| Hugh F. Gillespie (A. B., Creighton)..... | Omaha |
| Louis A. Kennedy (A. B., Creighton)..... | Omaha |
| Eugene L. Mahlin (B. S., Fremont College)..... | David City |
| Claude B. Matthai | Omaha |
| Hugh R. McCulloch (A. B., Knox)..... | South Omaha |
| Leonard L. Ryan | Council Bluffs, Iowa |
| Stella B. Wilson | Omaha |

SOPHOMORE, NIGHT 8.

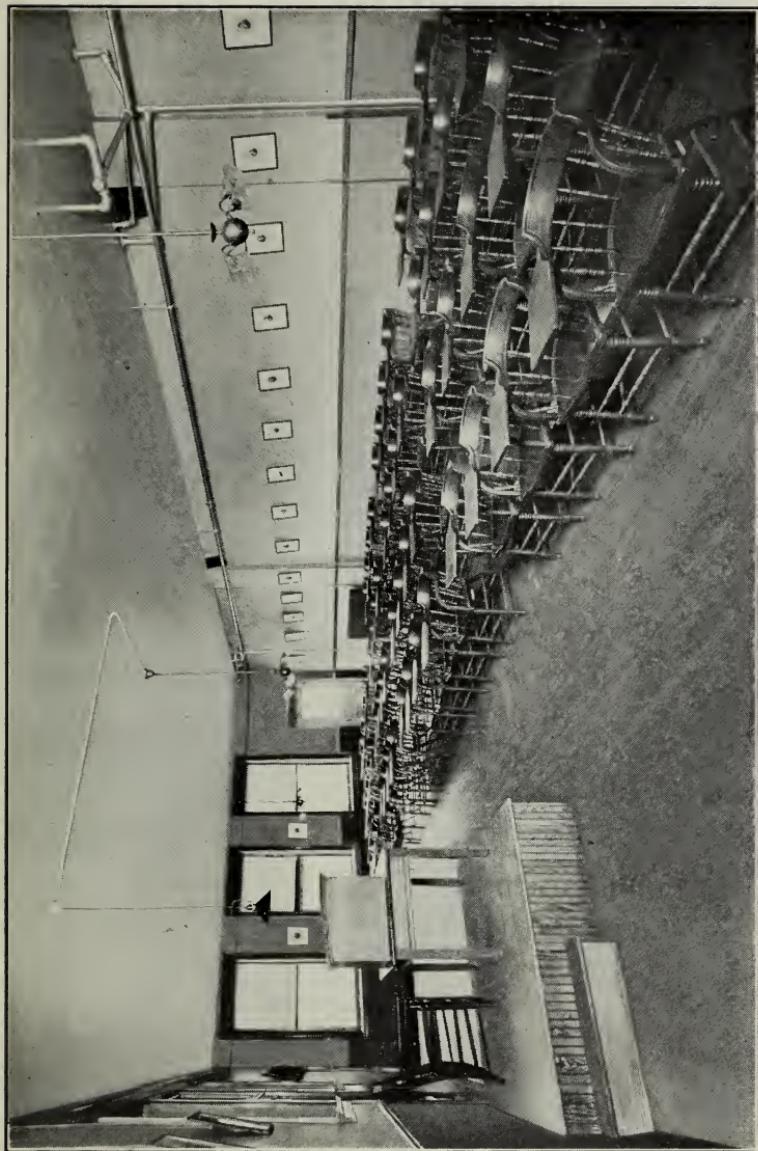
| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Henry J. Beal..... | South Omaha |
| John M. Berger | Omaha |
| Frank Malm | Omaha |
| A. T. Monahan..... | Omaha |
| Mark J. Ryan (A. B., Creighton) | Colman, South Dakota |
| Bertha I. Schick | Seward |
| Leo N. Wall (A. M., St. Louis)..... | St. Louis, Missouri |
| J. W. Weingarten | Omaha |

FRESHMEN, NIGHT—36.

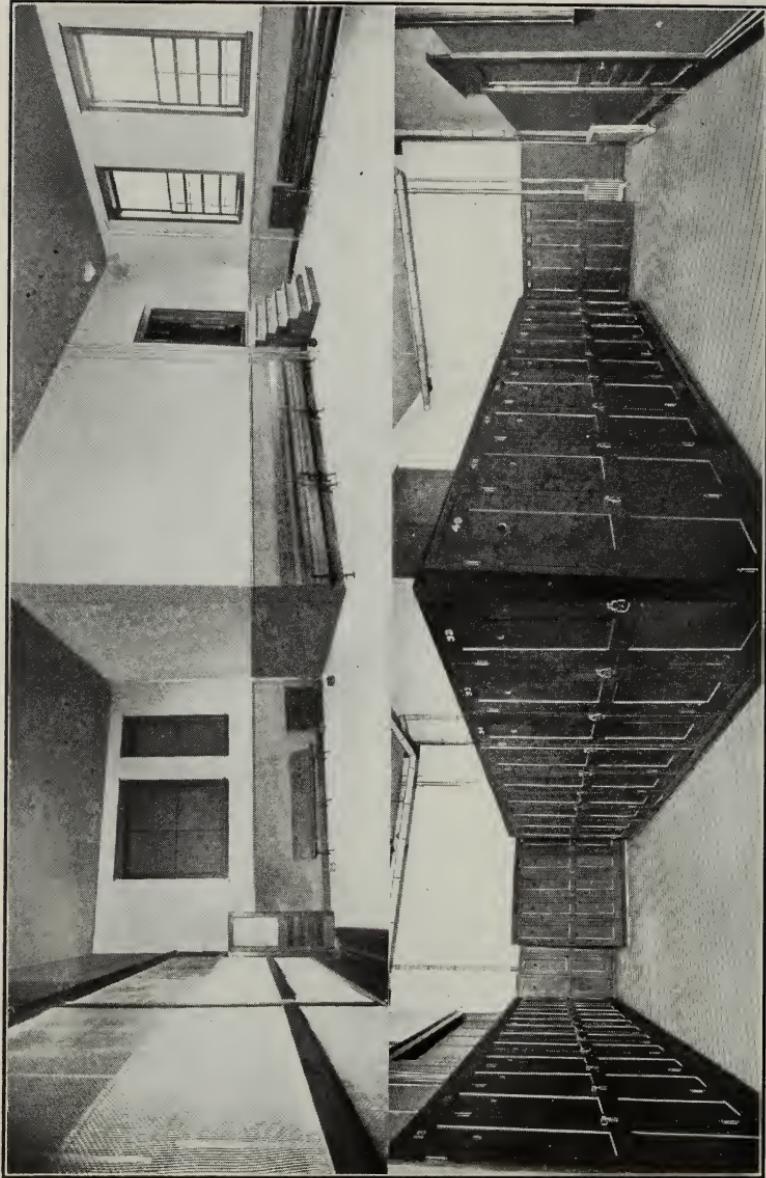
| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Joseph L. Adams | Omaha |
| Frank J. Alberts | Omaha |
| Nathan Albrecht | Omaha |
| Charles R. Berger | Omaha |
| Arthur Berliner | Omaha |
| Harry Bortin | Brooklyn, New York |
| George F. Bushman (A. B., Creighton) | Omaha |
| Cyril E. Childe..... | Omaha |
| Joseph R. Collins | Omaha |
| Charles H. Compton | Omaha |
| William T. Dailey | Omaha |
| Gerald L. Duffy | Omaha |
| Charles E. Flynn | Forks |
| Martin S. Hartman | Omaha |
| James M. Jacobson | Woonsocket, South Dakota |
| Paul C. Kamanski (A. B., Bellevue) | Bloomfield |
| William P. Kelley | O'Neill |
| Charles E. Lafferty | Council Bluffs, Iowa |
| C. G. Linn | Omaha |
| James H. Maculey (A. B., Creighton) | Clearwater |
| Edward C. McDermott | Columbus |
| Robert F. McGuigan | Winnebago, Minnesota |
| Benjamin L. Miller | Omaha |
| William B. Molinare | Everest, Kansas |
| William H. Moon | Omaha |
| Leo F. Pass | North Platte |
| Albert H. Putoff | Richmond, Indiana |
| Ralph T. Rance | Omaha |
| Isadore Reese | New York, N. Y. |
| Edwin J. Rosenberg (A. B., Michigan) | Omaha |
| Gabriel A. Shaddy | Omaha |
| Paul Showalter | Nebraska City |
| Theodore H. Stapenhorst | Omaha |
| George H. Wagener | Oakland |
| Francis A. Welsh | Omaha |
| Louis Yucht | Omaha |

RECAPITULATION

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Seniors, Day | 28 |
| Juniors, Day | 35 |
| Freshmen, Day | 56 |



Freshman Lecture Room.



Smoking, Reception and Locker Rooms.

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Juniors, Night | 10 |
| Sophomore, Night | 8 |
| Freshmen, Night | 36 |
| Total | 173 |

GRADUATES

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Carl J. Aldrich | Decatur, 1912 |
| Anson H. Bigelow (B. S., Nebraska) | Omaha, 1912 |
| James P. Boler | Greeley, 1907 |
| Hugh J. Boyle | O'Neill, 1910 |
| John J. Boyle | O'Neill, 1910 |
| Charles L. Brome | Basin, Wyoming, 1908 |
| Clinton Brome | Omaha, 1908 |
| Alexander F. Brungardt (A. B. St. Benedict's, A. M., Creighton) | Topeka, Kansas, 1913 |
| H. Martin Buddha | Omaha, 1909 |
| Joseph O. Burger | Omaha, 1913 |
| Charles S. Burke (A. B., Creighton) | Morris, Minnesota, 1908 |
| Donald T. Burke | Omaha, 1912 |
| Raymond T. Coffey (Ph. B., Notre Dame) | Omaha, 1912 |
| James F. Connelly | Omaha, 1913 |
| Benjamin Cunningham | Grand Island, 1910 |
| Howard H. Craney (A. B., Creighton) | Independence, Iowa, 1913 |
| William J. Donahoe (A. B., Creighton) | Albion, 1911 |
| John W. Delehant, (A. M., Creighton) | Beatrice, 1913 |
| M. Joseph Donnelly | Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1907 |
| Florence W. Driscoll | Omaha, 1911 |
| Edward E. Fearon, deceased | 1912 |
| Albert D. Fetterman | Omaha, 1912 |
| Charles Flanery | Omaha, 1913 |
| Chester D. Fletcher | Salida, Colorado, 1913 |
| William C. Fraser | Omaha, 1908 |
| Henry M. Gallagher | Waseca, Minnesota, 1910 |
| Dana C. Geiselman | Geneva, 1912 |
| David L. Gogerty | Sheridan, Wyoming, 1908 |
| Joseph F. Green | Creighton, 1906 |
| William R. Green | Buhl, Idaho |
| Julius L. Greer | Lander, Wyoming, 1910 |
| Walter L. Griffith | Omaha, 1912 |
| William Grodzinsky | Omaha, 1913 |
| Ernest T. Grunden | Elwood, 1909 |
| Charles Haffke | Omaha, 1908 |
| James H. Hanley | Washington, D. C., 1910 |
| Hugh H. Harper | Omaha, 1910 |
| William C. Heelan | Alliance, 1912 |
| Amos E. Henely (A. M., Creighton) | Omaha, 1909 |
| Edward D. Hogan (A. B., Creighton) | Cascade, Iowa, 1908 |
| John H. Hopkins | Omaha, 1912 |
| Philip E. Horan (A. M., Creighton) | Omaha, 1912 |
| W. Walter Hoye | Omaha, 1912 |
| William M. Jamieson (A. B., St. Mary's) | South Omaha, 1910 |
| Arthur B. Jaquith | Omaha, 1913 |
| Frank Kelly | Merna, 1906 |
| George A. Keyser (A. M., Creighton) | Omaha, 1913 |
| James M. Lanigan (A. B., Creighton) | Greeley, 1910 |
| Edward F. Leary (A. M., Creighton) | Omaha, 1907 |
| Walter T. Loomis | Omaha, 1912 |
| William P. Lynch (A. B., Creighton) | Omaha, 1906 |
| Raphael J. Madden | Omaha, 1913 |

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|---|---------------------------------|
| Lloyd A. Magney | Omaha, 1913 |
| Carl R. Malm | Omaha, 1913 |
| Francis P. Matthews (A. M., Creighton) | Omaha, 1913 |
| George H. Merten (A. B., Creighton) | Omaha, 1907 |
| James T. McGuckin | Omaha, 1913 |
| C. Joseph McCaffrey (A. B., Creighton) | Omaha, 1907 |
| Owen P. McCaffrey | Omaha, 1912 |
| Clement B. McCartan | Pocahontas, Iowa, 1911 |
| Edward B. McDermott | Kearney, 1910 |
| Patrick H. McNally (A. B., Detroit) | Chicago, Illinois, 1911 |
| Robert H. McNalley (A. B., Creighton) | Sheridan, Wyoming, 1909 |
| Edward H. McMurphy | Hillsdale, Illinois, 1907 |
| J. Gerald McVeigh | Omaha, 1912 |
| Martin H. Miller (Ph. B., Notre Dame) | Omaha, 1913 |
| Fred W. Messmore | Beatrice, 1912 |
| Joseph N. Moonan | Waseca, Minnesota, 1910 |
| Harland L. Mossman (A. B., Morningside; A. M., Creighton) | Omaha, 1909 |
| Henry Monsky | Omaha, 1912 |
| Thomas B. Murray | Omaha, 1910 |
| John I. Negley | Omaha, 1906 |
| Thomas J. O'Keefe (B. S., Coe) | Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1913 |
| Richard J. Organ | Council Bluffs, Iowa, 1906 |
| Eugene D. O'Sullivan | South Omaha, 1910 |
| Guy N. Parmenter | Eugene, Oregon, 1913 |
| Arthur W. Proctor | Omaha, 1910 |
| Gerard V. Rademacher (A. M., Creighton) | Omaha, 1913 |
| Kilian G. Regner | Howard, South Dakota, 1912 |
| William P. Rooney | Chadron, 1909 |
| Hubert C. Robertson (A. B., University of Nebraska) | Omaha, 1911 |
| Arthur Rosenblum | Omaha, 1912 |
| Winfield R. Ross | Omaha, 1913 |
| Richard B. Ruplinger | Omaha, 1913 |
| Arthur E. Ryman | Denver, Colorado, 1910 |
| William A. Schall (A. M., Creighton) | Omaha, 1907 |
| Charles F. Schrempp | Seneca, Kansas, 1913 |
| Walter H. Scott (A. B., Creighton) | Davenport, Iowa, 1913 |
| Henry W. Shackleford | Omaha, 1910 |
| J. Walter Schopp (A. B., Creighton) | Omaha, 1910 |
| Louis J. Schneider | Council Bluffs, Iowa, 1908 |
| Arthur P. Schnell | Sturgis, South Dakota, 1906 |
| William H. Shaw | Klamath Falls, Oregon, 1910 |
| Roland D. Shields | Omaha, 1912 |
| Louis J. Somers | New Haven, Connecticut, 1909 |
| John J. Spillane | New Richmond, Minnesota, 1910 |
| William T. Stanoshek (A. B., St. Mary's) | Odell, 1912 |
| William P. Sternberg | Omaha, 1910 |
| Dale P. Stough | Broken Bow, 1911 |
| Robert Stuart (A. M., Creighton) | Pawhuska, Oklahoma, 1908 |
| Joseph R. Sullivan (A. B., Creighton) | Laramie, Wyoming, 1908 |
| Charles J. ThieLEN (A. M., Creighton) | Humphrey, 1911 |
| Ralph A. Van Orsdel (A. B., University of Nebraska) | Omaha, 1910 |
| Ferdinand M. Ward | O'Neill, 1912 |
| Peter F. Ward | Hot Springs, South Dakota, 1910 |
| Robert J. Webb | Omaha, 1911 |
| Ralph M. West (A. B., Iowa College; A. M., Creighton) | Omaha, 1910 |
| John W. Whelan | Casper, Wyoming, 1913 |
| Raymond G. Young | Omaha, 1908 |
| Julius J. Zitnik | Omaha, 1911 |

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